

# The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

NIGHT EDITION.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## ON THE STAND.

Col. Breckinridge Testifies Again Today.

His Revelations are as Revolting as Ever.

HE IS PLAIN SPOKEN.

Gen. Butterworth Finishes His Cross Examination.

The Court Then Takes a Short Recess.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The carriage ride of August, 1892, when Miss Pollard had said Col. Breckinridge had made the first formal proposal of marriage to her, was the first subject to which Col. Breckinridge addressed himself when he took the stand in the court room today. He denied with his customary reiteration that any such ride had taken place, or that he had made any proposal, or that he had talked over family matters.

Then continuing he said: "I never asked the plaintiff to give up any child; I never knew plaintiff had any living child; I never at any time spoke of marriage to the plaintiff before the death of my late wife."

Denying the conversation which Miss Pollard said took place at the Hoffman house to the effect a company had been formed by Whitmer and Fairchild, which he was to represent, he said he had not seen the plaintiff on the 30th of April, that he had not been absent for a moment from the side of his wife that day, as he had not been married forty-eight hours. He never had any business arrangement with the gentlemen mentioned, never contemplated a visit to Europe; never spoke of intending marriage. Then Mr. Butterworth called his attention again to the interview in the office of Major Moore.

"My recollection is that it was a much shorter visit than Major Moore has said," he continued. "It was rapid and excited; the young woman did most of the talking."

This statement Mr. Breckinridge decides to make to correct an impression Major Moore had given that the conversation had lasted a much longer time. He went over the conversation heretofore given in this interview, and which included the statement to the plaintiff that "I will marry you the last of the month if God don't interpose." There was no attempt he said, to keep the matter of the interview secret from the newspapers.

Mr. Butterworth asked the witness what interviews he had with Miss Pollard prior to the interview of the 17th with Major Moore. The witness then related in detail the interviews that occurred and the substance of the conversations as he remembered them.

These included the interview with Mrs. Thomas the afternoon of the 16th of May when he left Miss Pollard in a real or simulated fainting condition. On the next day, Sunday, while at the Riggs House, in answer to a card sent to his room, he saw the ladies parlor and had an amiable and friendly conversation with the plaintiff.

At this time the latter expressed regret at what had occurred along the street and in Major Moore's office. Plaintiff gave him a schedule of what she would want for the way of underwear and other clothes prior to the trip to New York.

They parted with evidence of good feeling and sincerity on the part of the plaintiff to carry out the agreement between them whereby she was to go to New York. That evening a boy came to the hotel and said Miss Pollard wanted to see him with a message requesting that he take her to Mrs. Blackburn's, where she wanted to stay all night.

He took her to Mrs. Blackburn's house. Monday she came back again to the hotel and presented him with another schedule for clothing. She wanted a little more money to make preparations to go away. The next day she sent him a note and they took lunch at the Shoreham.

They talked again of the trip to New York, and she told him the name of the physician in whose care she had put herself, and the witness told her that his doctor was a comrade of his in the war. The next day after this the plaintiff came to see him again, and on the night of Monday they saw Mrs. Blackburn, who, after hearing the explanation, said she would wash her hands of the whole matter.

Mrs. Blackburn approved the agreement for the plaintiff to go to New York. The following day the plaintiff again came to the hotel and a conversation ensued between them as to a further conference which it was proposed should be held with Major Moore prior to her going away.

As he described how he had waived her off, Col. Breckinridge gesticulated very impressively with both hands, and explained the whole interview in pantomime. There was a tragic inflection to his tone as he closed the account of the visit to Mrs. Thomas with "she left her." There was a constant reiteration in the defendant's denials.

"He would frame them in every possible form of negation of time, place and manner."

"There was no further explanation to give. I could give no further explanation, and Mrs. Blackburn said she would wash her hands of us; would wash her hands of people who engaged and acted in that way and could give no explanation of it," was one of the characteristic sentences.

Continuing the description of the second visit to the major, he said: "We agreed to say that she was going to New York to have a child; that I was the author of her pregnancy. We agreed on all but one point. She insisted, crying several times, that I should tell Major Moore I was the only man who had ever been intimate with her. I declined to do that. I said I had put myself in the power of her and

Major Moore already, and I would refuse to say that I had seduced her. She would not go. As she came back, I saw the gleam of her eyes. I said: 'You do me, and she said, 'I myself, if I do on anybody.'"

Then describing the scene in the office of chief of police where they sat on the sofa: "She seemed to be dissatisfied with the form in which I made the statement. She took out the paper and looked at it. I said: 'You had better let Major Moore take that and make me a Christmas present of it.'"

"Then I said nobody could say that I had seduced her, because the first night I saw her I took liberties with her, and I said she would not let me do so. She made this statement about not seducing her with considerable force, even temper."

The account of this interview in Major Moore's office differs from the version of it by that officer and the plaintiff. Continuing his recital regarding the arrangements of Miss Pollard's visit to New York for confinement, Col. Breckinridge said she only wanted to arrive there with ten dollars in her pocket, because she was afraid if she had more she would come back to Washington. She was to stop at No. 7 Thirty-first street, where she would have good care. She was to study painting on china or in water colors when her strength would enable her to, and to continue her studies in English literature.

He said: "I considered the problem settled, so far as Washington was concerned, so far as my sexual relation was concerned. The only thing left open was regarding the child. I said to her that if it was my child, as I only partially believed it was, I wanted to educate it, to take care of it, to give it every chance possible for a child born out of wedlock, and in the meantime she was to have every care and tenderness. We parted without anger and on this understanding."

Speaking of the reasons for leaving Washington the last of May, Col. Breckinridge said he was not connected with the case, but were the most urgent possible reasons relating to his younger son, who attended Washington and Lee university and was in great difficulties.

He took the dispatches which he had sent Miss Pollard during the trip and sent them with eloquent effect. The burden of most of them, which have been already published, was that she should make herself comfortable. "That was just what I meant," he continued, "that she should make herself comfortable as possible. Nothing more; nothing less."

Two dispatches received in Covington, signed by a Mrs. Thomas, and inquiring if he was in Covington, he said he suspected were from the plaintiff with the name of the landlady as a blind.

Miss Pollard had gone to New York on May 18 and returned on the 19th. After arriving in Lexington he received a telegram to the effect that Miss Pollard was coming there. He returned the message, the principal part of which was, "wait, it will come," referring, he declared, to money. This correspondence was reviewed at length.

An objection was offered by Mr. Wilson that if Col. Breckinridge had destroyed the letters from Miss Pollard to which these telegrams were answers, he could not testify regarding their contents. It was replied to by Mr. Butterworth that the letters had not been destroyed with any view of concealing evidence but because they were not good things to preserve as family relics, for if found they would compromise both the recipient and the sender. "It was my custom," explained Col. Breckinridge, "to destroy my letters from the plaintiff as soon as received."

Judge Bradley overruled the objection. Referring to one telegram which said: "Wholly uncertain, possibly by train. Wholly certain June the 18th," dated May 27, he said that he could not recollect to what this was a reply, but apprehended that it was sent in reply to one of many letters inquiring when he would return to Washington. His name, Wm. C. P. Breckinridge, at the end of the telegram, he read with an impressive inflection.

These dispatches had all been put in evidence by Miss Pollard's attorney and Col. Breckinridge was given explanations of them, although several he read without comment. He seemed to be amused when he spoke of a Cincinnati paper sent by his son containing "An announcement of the engagement between the plaintiff and myself."

Meeting somebody on the street in Lexington, they spoke of it, he went on, "and I denied that such a marriage was possible. This was printed in the Gazette, and being seen by the plaintiff she wrote me two or three letters, inquiring if I had made the denial and threatened to publish our relations entire in the papers and republish them at Lexington."

"Did you," asked Mr. Butterworth, "have any improper relations with the plaintiff after the 29th of April, 1893?"

This is the date the defendant was secretly married to Mrs. King.

Mr. Breckinridge, "I did not after the 29th of April, 1893. I did not have any improper relations with the plaintiff whatever. It is absolutely false. I never had improper relations with the plaintiff after I returned to Washington after the 31st day of March at any time, or any place. I returned on the 31st day of March and on the 1st of April, 1893, I saw Mrs. Blackburn. Plaintiff and I had no improper relations on that day, nor ever after that day. The arrangement made prior to my going to Mrs. Blackburn's, as a condition to my going to Mrs. Blackburn's, as the only reason I went to go to Mrs. Blackburn's was that our relations should terminate; that she should leave the city of Washington, and that the relations between her and Mrs. Blackburn should be allowed to die out gradually, and I should support her until she should find some honorable vocation."

Speaking of the plaintiff's employment in the census office, Col. Breckinridge said that she had lost it during his absence. When he thought she was hardly treated, Miss Pollard made a remark expressing gratification at the death of Gen. Sherman as was published at the time, although Mr. Breckinridge did not mention it. He had done everything in his power to assist her in obtaining read-

ing matter, but had not advised her about her studies, except to endeavor to get her to take up rudimentary studies in which she was peculiarly deficient for a woman of her reading. He had assisted her in getting books from the congressional library sending a list by the page, and never furnished her with a translation of the Odyssey. Mr. Butterworth announced that the direct examination had been finished, and asked for a recess to enable him to look over his notes, so recess was announced.

JEALOUS AND BAD TEMPERED.

A jealous and envious contemporary profaned the Sabbath yesterday by a very violent and untruthful harangue about the STATE JOURNAL and its editor. Levelling and Hudson got very angry at times and seem to be irresponsible for what they say on these occasions. It is a bad thing to have such tempers. The proprietor of this paper has sent no advertisements whatever, "lying" or otherwise, to the weekly papers of the state.

We print each day at the head of our fourth page, in a conspicuous place, just what telegraph report this paper receives. One or two newspapers under an erroneous impression, may have made some gratuitous statements, with good intentions, but the truth is good enough for us. The JOURNAL relies on its merits for its success.

A short time ago the Topeka Capital published at the head of its editorial columns a clipping from a country paper which said that the Capital is setting its type by machinery. This statement was not true then and is not true now. The country papers have so kindly a feeling towards the papers of Topeka that they sometimes print notices about them which are not strictly correct.

The JOURNAL makes no claim whatever to printing an edition as late as midnight. We do receive the full day Associated Press report, however, which begins at 7:30 a. m., and comes steadily all day at a speed much faster than a thousand words an hour. THE JOURNAL prints three editions each day, one at 3 p. m., one at 4 and one later for the mails and late deliveries and sales.

Our readers know we are ahead of competing dailies and no amount of buncombe from envious contemporaries can induce people to believe what their eyes convince them is to the contrary.

GETS A JOB AT LAST.

Charles H. J. Taylor of Kansas City, Given a Place by Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The president today nominated Charles H. J. Taylor of Kansas City, Kan., to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia.

To be consulted by the United States: Richard M. Burke of Illinois, at Chihuahua; John E. Baker of North Dakota, at Barranquilla; James H. Dinmore of Texas, at Cienfuegos, Cuba; George R. Ernst of Wisconsin, at Leichenberg, Bohemia; Wm C. Foster of Arizona, at Trinidad, W. I.; Walter R. Henry of North Carolina, at Havana, W. I.; Clifford Smith of New York, at Cartagena, Colombia.

Thomas E. Benedict of New York, to be public printer; James D. Yoemans of Iowa, to be interstate commerce commissioner; Andrew Jackson Sawyer, of Nebraska, attorney for the district of Nebraska.

SNIDER'S LATEST ACTION.

He Will Endeavor to Block Judge Johnson's Injunction.

State Superintendent of Insurance Snider, who was on Saturday enjoined by Judge Johnson from taking any further action in the Hillman case, will this evening or tomorrow morning apply to Justice Allen in the supreme court for a writ of prohibition against Judge Johnson.

This action will have almost the same effect as injunction proceedings and will prevent Judge Johnson from enforcing the order of his court, and will at the same time bring before the supreme court the question of jurisdiction of Judge Johnson over the superintendent of insurance.

WAITE'S INTERFERENCE.

All That Will Prevent a Triple Hanging at Union City, April 22.

DENVER, April 2.—Unless Governor Waite interferes, a triple execution will take place in the penitentiary at Canon City some day during the week, beginning April 22.

The supreme court today sentenced Thomas Jordan, William Nesbitt and Santiago Torrez, murderers, in whose case stays were granted but to whom new trials were refused, to be hanged at that time.

GOES UP TO EIGHTY.

The Thermometer Marks Almost Summer Weather Today.

Easter weather came a week late this year. A perfect spring day, warm and pleasant, enticed people to church yesterday, and Easter bunnets were profuse and spring suits abundant. Today the thermometer reached 79½ degrees on top of the signal service station, but got as high as 90 degrees at Swift & Holliday's. A wind is blowing at the rate of 17 miles an hour.

COL. VEALE IN IT.

The Former Representative in the Race Again.

To the Editor of the State Journal.

SIR: Please announce to the voters of the thirty-sixth representative district that I will be a candidate for the legislature this fall from the said district. I have not been chased up and down the streets by the voters to become a candidate, but I am a candidate all the same, in the interests of the people, the Republican party, and our laudible fight, for which we have so much concern, and if elected will be faithful to the trust, and give to the public my best ability.

G. W. VEALE.  
Topeka, April 2, 1894.

## IT GROWS LARGER.

The Commonwealth Army Doubles in Numbers Today.

But Many More Eat With It Than March.

THIS TO BE STOPPED.

The Army Sets Out for Sewickly Today.

Plenty of Provisions Furnished Along the Route.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., April 2.—Camp fires were twinkling in every direction on College hill, even before dawn. The army of the Commonwealth rose early from its quarters in the theater and went out to the camp, getting ready for the longest march yet made, to Sewickly.

The men prepared a hasty breakfast. Bustle and discipline were evident among the crowd, the former owing to the increase in the size of the army, and the latter due to Unknown Smith's iron rule.

His latest threat is a Commonwealth court martial. As the number grows, the scenes during the breakfast hour in camp become more interesting. A breeze was sweeping down the Beaver valley, making the ripples dance in the sunlight.

The blue smoke from over a dozen wood fires was being driven in all kinds of fantastic shapes through the trees. Songs, laughs and coarse jests re-echoed in the hollow and the perennial morning morning grumble at grub could be heard. At headquarters preparations were made to feed 400 men, but of course that number did not put in an appearance.

The result of what little drill the unknown marshal imparts is becoming apparent in the bearing of the army while on the march. The police made no arrests and report the behavior of the army to have been excellent, although an attempted burglary was reported.

Too many men are being fed, Coxey thinks, compared with the number who march. He and the "Unknown" held a conference in headquarters tent at 9 o'clock, and a secret service was decided upon. A corps of amateur detectives will be organized before Sewickly is reached, so that the unknown leader will practically have all the men under his thumb before the Commonwealth reaches Allegheny.

The total number of recruits is 189, and the army marched out 243 strong. This is the largest number since the inception of the movement, and this is the longest march.

CONSIDERS IT DANGEROUS.

Gov. McCook Regards the Coxey Commonwealth Army with Alarm.

DENVER, April 2.—Gen. McCook looks upon the Coxey movement as dangerous. "The weather has been against the army so far," said he today, "but the list of May 1 fully believe there will be an army of 150,000 hungry, half-clad men clamoring around the national capital. The spectacle of such a vast army of alleged workmen asking for employment in order that they may not starve is something new in the history of the world."

"If the national troops are ordered out to drive them away, who can imagine the complications that may arise? Those men of Coxey's army have friends and sympathizers in every state of the union. To me it seems that the country is approaching a crisis such as faced it only once before, and that was at the time of the great rebellion."

RIOTING AT UNIONTOWN.

Striking Foreign Miners Destroying Property in the Coke Region.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—Dispatches received from Uniontown, Pa., this afternoon report rioting and destruction of some property in the coke region by foreigners who struck today. At the Oliver Leisnring, Morrell and Wheeler, Humphrey and Anchor plants, the men started to work, but they were driven off by armed bands of strikers.

At Morrell's works, at Dunbar, a large quantity of dynamite was used and considerable property destroyed. Calls have been made upon the sheriff and deputies are being sworn in. The dispatches report about two-thirds of the works now closed. A number of persons were injured in the rioting, but none seriously.

Rioting is also reported at the Hill Farm mines at Dunbar.

POSTOFFICES RAISED.

Seventeen Fourth Class Postoffices Converted Into Presidential Offices.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Seventeen fourth class postoffices have been raised to the presidential class, to take effect April 1. The list with the new salary of each postmaster is as follows: Chicago Heights, Ill., \$1,200. Akron and Neola, La., \$1,000 each; Uniontown, Ky., \$1,000; New Madrid and Vandalia, Mo., \$1,000 each; Roswell, N. M., \$1,100; Corning, O., \$1,000; Luzerne, East Brady and DuShore, Pa., \$1,000 each and Alvin, Texas, \$1,000.

WEAVERS STRIKE.

Operatives of the Riverside Mills at Providence Go Out in a Body.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The weavers in the Riverside mills at Olneyville went out in a body this morning. A general strike will follow.

Another Bicycle Tourist.

DENVER, April 2.—Walter Berdan started today to ride on a bicycle from Denver to Paterson, N. J. The distance will be 2,500 miles by the route he will take. He will strive to make a new long distance record.

Just Received—New Spring Cakes.

MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

## OHIO ELECTIONS.

Municipal Reform the Issue at Cincinnati as in Other Eastern Cities.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Municipal and township elections are held throughout Ohio today for city and township officers. In Cincinnati unusual interest has been taken in the campaign. Besides the nominations by Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists, and citizens ticket has been put in the field for the purpose of putting an end to what is claimed to be a mismanagement of the city.

Congressman John A. Caldwell is the Republican candidate for mayor, Isaac J. Miller the Democrat and Theodore Horstman the citizens candidate. The weather is fine and an unusually heavy vote will be polled.

## MINISTERS OPPOSED.

They Will Not Preach a Sermon on Equal Suffrage.

The Ministerial Union met in regular session this morning at the Young Men's Christian association rooms.

Rev. B. B. Smith acted as president pro tem. until Rev. A. S. Embree arrived.

Rev. Richard Wake led in the reading of the scripture, and had only been seated about five minutes, during which the minutes of the previous meeting were read, when he was again on his feet.

He said that as he was the official reporter for the union, he wanted to know his duties. He wanted to know what right the newspapers had to send a reporter to the meeting.

The STATE JOURNAL reporter was the only reporter present.

Rev. B. L. Smith said: "The STATE JOURNAL is the only paper that has the enterprise to send a reporter. The reporter asked to be admitted, and that was granted."

The reporter, rather than be the cause of wrangling, withdrew to await the action of the union in the matter. After a short discussion it was decided to "exclude representatives of newspapers."

Rev. Richard Wake is now a retired Methodist preacher. His last charge was at the Oakland Methodist church. It appears that he is allowed to override the better judgment of the other ministers in the union who are nearly all in favor of reporters attending the meeting, provided such matters as the pastors do not regard as suitable for publication are not published. Besides if Mr. Wake is the official reporter, why doesn't he furnish the JOURNAL a report? As it is, he never supplies a line to this paper.

The committee of ladies from the Topeka Equal Suffrage association was present at the meeting today, and Mrs. L. O. Case acted as spokeswoman.

She made an interesting talk, pointing out the advantages of woman suffrage, and finally concluding with an appeal that the ministers preach one sermon between now and the election next November.

A very general discussion ensued, in which nearly all the ministers took part. Most all the colored preachers were in favor of granting it, but Rev. A. S. Embree of the First Methodist church was against it.

He said: "If the union votes to recommend that its members preach one sermon between now and election on woman suffrage, I'll withdraw from this union."

The following resolution was adopted, but not unanimously, for Rev. Mr. Embree opposed it strongly:

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of the visit of the ladies, and assure them our hearty sympathy with the cause they represent.

Rev. Mr. Embree wanted the "hearty appreciation" clause struck out, but the resolution was passed. The ladies were treated very courteously by the union, but their appeal for a sermon was firmly refused.

Elegant New Spring Wraps.

MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

TARIFF DEBATE OPENS.

Senator Voorhees Begins the Speech Making in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—1:05.—The Behring sea bill was about to pass the senate today when Senator Hoar made some inquiries which precipitated a discussion about some technicalities in the bill. In the course of his remarks, Senator Morgan said the British parliament was acting on a similar bill today.

Senator Cullom of Illinois raised the question if it was not unusual to authorize foreign powers to direct American citizens and Senator Morgan pointed out that the arrangements had been entered into between Great Britain and the United States to suppress the slave trade.

Several senators asked time to consider the bill and see it printed with the senate amendments. Senator Morgan asked unanimous consent that the bill be considered after Senator Voorhees' speech, which was agreed to, and the matter went over until later in the day.

On motion of Senator Harris the tariff bill was made the unfinished business, and Senator Voorhees opened the debate.

Fine Line Spring Cakes.

MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

LOCAL MENTION.

Col. Burgess will make Mr. Hentig wonder tomorrow "where he is at."

United States Attorney W. C. Perry returned to his desk today from Ft. Scott. The Third ward Republican club will meet this evening at 812 Kansas ave to elect delegates to the League convention.

Fulton, Burgess, Ettinger and Bradford have all made faithful and hard working councilmen. They should be re-elected by large majorities tomorrow.

John M. Wright today assumed his duties as assistant to County Clerk Chas. T. McCabe. Miss Kate McArthur County Commissioner Campbell's niece severed her connection with the office Saturday night.

Fine Line Spring Cakes.

MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

Elegant New Spring Wraps.

MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

## JUST LIKE MELISH.

They Prove to Be of No Account When Needed.

South Carolina Soldiers "Resign" When War is Near.

TILLMAN'S HARD LOT.

A Whisky Rebellion to Be Suppressed,

And No State Troops to Suppress It With.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.—Col. Mixon has been placed in command of the forces left in the city and those which may arrive hereafter. Last evening two more companies of cavalry on foot armed with carbines arrived on the southbound road. They took the train at Fairfax. No further trouble is anticipated here. The Newberry rifles are still at the Hotel Jerome. All soldiers are quartered at the state prison. Gov. Tillman has returned to the mansion.

General Richburg, who is at Darlington, has been ordered to place the Western Union telegraph office at that place under military control, and have inspectors examine all messages offered for transmission and received from other places.

The nine spies who escaped out of the swamp near Darlington arrived at Charleston last night at 11 p. m. Information received here is to effect that the military now at Darlington have fraternized with the citizens.

Newberry Rifles Disbanded. The Newberry rifles, which have been guarding the state house and acting as censors of all dispatches at the telegraph office, notified Governor Tillman today that they had resigned and their arms were being disposed of.

They stated in their letters that they came here under the belief that they were needed for the purpose of protecting life and property and not for the purpose of exercising a scrutiny over the private affairs of the citizens of South Carolina.

In duty not only distasteful, but in the judgment of the company unnecessary and calculated to irritate the people all the more under the present state of affairs, and that they did not care to be subject to such orders in the future.

Gov. Tillman accordingly notified the company to turn over their arms to the state, and has placed other soldiers in charge of that office.

The nine constables at Lake City. The nine constables who escaped to Charleston worked their way through the woods to Lake City. They found sympathizers on the way, the section being a Tillman stronghold. They are said to have put themselves under the sheriff's protection. The sheriff sent messengers out in every direction and soon had a crowd of 100 strongly armed men to help protect the fugitive constables.

The Tillmanites allowed no messages to be sent by telegraph and people outside of the town knew nothing of what was going on; the surrounding towns and country were kept in ignorance of the situation until the men were safely on board the train.

Governor Tillman today pronounced the Columbia dispatch printed in Sunday's edition of a northern paper over his signature, in which he was reported as disavowing responsibility for the dispatch act as "a forgery." The governor adds that he has not denied responsibility for the dispatch, but says he urged its enactment, believing it to be the best solution of the whisky question.

HELD A FISTIC MILL.

Right Under the Noses of the Officers of the Law in Shawnee County.

The "dead game" sports of Topeka to the number of about fifty, witnessed a real prize fight, yesterday afternoon a few miles north of the city on the Rochester road.

The principals in this fight which was planned and carried out so quietly that the officers knew nothing about it until today, were a lightweight from Colorado who is known as "Denver Kid" Rolerson, colored, and a St. Joseph sport supposed to be Martin Durkin, who, according to the St. Joseph News "has never won a fight."

The mill was a three rounder and resulted in a victory for the "Denver Kid," who knocked out his St. Joseph antagonist in three rounds.

The Topeka and St. Joseph sports went out to the scene of the conflict in hacks, taking with them liquid refreshments and other necessary appliances for a full fledged sporting bout. In addition to the fight the chicken sports had their birds with them and a cock fight helped out the occasion.

The prize fight was for \$50 a side and is said to have been planned in "Doc" Ward's billiard hall in North Topeka. Rolerson's victory was so easy and complete that his opponent was not "in it" at any stage of the fight.

It is said also by some knowing ones that the fight was a "put up job," and "fixed" in order to fleece some of the sports from Silver Lake and Meriden, and other adjacent points. It was planned that these sports from the rural precincts should be made to bet heavily, if possible, and then have the fight go the other way, if the amount at stake warranted it. Just how far this plan was successful is a matter of speculation—probably for the St. Marys detail.

A hack driver who went to the fight also says the fight was held in Jackson county, not Shawnee, having gone 10 miles due north. This, it is thought, may be a bluff to prevent the Shawnee county officers making any arrests.

Nearly every hack in the city attended the fight, and from 10 o'clock until after dark there were only two hacks on Kansas avenue.